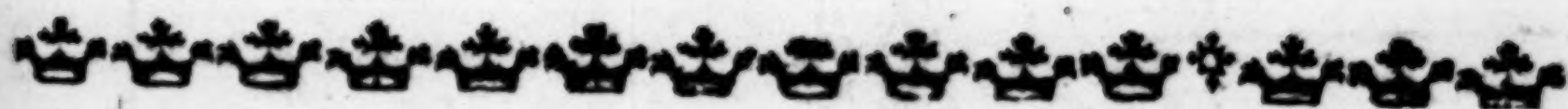




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THE
LORDS Protefts
ON A
MOTION

To Addrefs His
MAJESTY

T O

Exonerate his *Subjects* of the *Charge*
and *Burthen* of those *Foreign Troops*, which
were taken into our Service last Year
without the *Advice* or *Consent* of PARLIA-
MENT.

Die Martis 1^o Feb. 1742.



LONDON:
Printed in the YEAR 1743.

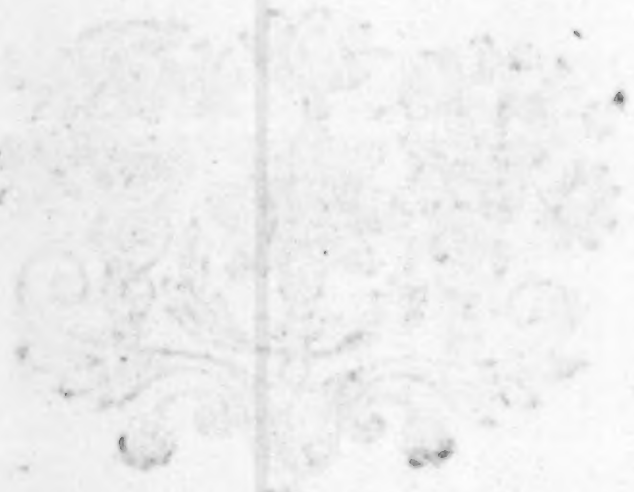
THE
FOR D'S

ON A
M O T I O N

To Address this
M A J E S T Y

Exonerate his Majesty of the Charge
and Burden of the Foreign Trade, which
were taken upon our Country till now
without the Advice or Consent of PARLIAM.
MENT.

Dr. Martin 19 Feb. 1743.



L O N D O N :
Printed in the Year 1743.

THE
LORDS Protests.

Die Martis, 1^o. Februarii, 1742.

THE Order of the Day being read, for taking into Consideration the Estimates and Amount laid before this House the 11th of *January*, from the Office of Secretary at War, pursuant to their Lordships Address to His Majesty of the 15th of *December* last.

It was moved to resolve, that an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, to beseech and advise His Majesty, that considering the excessive and grievous Expences incurr'd by the great Number of foreign Troops now in the Pay of *Great Britain* (Expences so increased by the extraordinary Manner, as we apprehend, of making the Estimates relating thereunto, and which do not appear to us conducive to the Ends proposed)

posed) His Majesty will be graciously pleased, in Compassion to his People, loaded already with such numerous and heavy Taxes, such large and growing Debts, and greater annual Expences, than this Nation at any Time ever before sustained, to exonerate his Subjects of the Charge and Burthen of those Mercenaries, who were taken into our Service last Year, without the Advice or Consent of Parliament.

After long Debate thereupon,

The Question was put upon the said Motion?

And it was resolved in the Negative.

Contents 35. Non-Contents. 90.

Dissentient

Gower; C. P. S.
Cobham.

1. Because we apprehend, That the assembling an Army in *Flanders* last Year, without the Concurrence of the *States General*, was a Measure, not only unwarranted by any Advice or Consent of Parliament, but directly repugnant to the declared Sense of the House of Commons in their Resolution of

of the 23d of *March* last ; it not appearing to us, That any one Power, engaged by Treaty, or bound by Interest to support the Queen of *Hungary*, except *England* alone, had come in to give her any Assistance, or to co-operate with us in any Plan to which an Army in *Flanders* could be supposed to conduce ; and therefore the Support then promised by that House to His Majesty, upon an express conditional Supposition of our being joined by such other Powers, is so far from authorising a Measure entered upon in Circumstances totally different, that it plainly points out the Opinion of Parliament against such an Undertaking.

2. Because the taking 16000 *Hanoverians* into the Service of *Great Britain*, to act in Conjunction with the *English* Forces assembled in *Flanders*, without consulting the Parliament upon an Affair of such an important and delicate Nature (altho' it was foreseen and pointed out by the King to both Houses of Parliament at the Close of the last Session, and is expressly refer'd to in His Majesty's Speech at the Opening of this) seems to us highly derogatory to the Rights, Honour and Dignity of the Great Council of the Nation, and a very dangerous Precedent to future Times.

3. Because the restoring the Ballance of Power in *Europe*, by raising the House of *Austria*

Austria to its former Condition of Influence, Dominion and Strength, is an Object quite unattainable by the Arms of *Great Britain* alone : And for the attaining of which, no other Power has joined, or is likely to join with us, in any offensive Engagements, either against the Emperor, or against *France*.

4. Because such an Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*, as the Situation of her Affairs, and that of all *Europe*, as well as the particular Interest and Policy of this Island require, would have been more properly given in Money, with much less Expence and Danger to us, with much more Effect and Advantage to our Ally. The 38000 Men, now said to be paid for her Service, costs this Nation 1,400,000*l*. one half of which Sum would have enabled her to maintain a greater Number of Men, capable of acting wherever her Affairs might require ; so that above 700,000*l*. seems to be wantonly lavish'd away upon this Occasion, besides the Lives of many of the Subjects of *Great Britain*.

5. Because we apprehend, That the Troops of the Elector of *Hanover* cannot be employed to act in *Germany* against the Head of the Empire, whose Title and Cause have been avowed by the whole Body, in granting him an Aid of fifty *Roman Months* for his Support in this very War, without incurring the Risque of
such

such Consequences upon any ill Success, as neither consists with the Safety of *Hanover*, nor with the Prudence of *England*; in which Apprehension we are strongly confirm'd by these Troops not having acted in Opposition to Marshal *Maillebois*, at a Juncture of Time when such an Assistance, given to the Queen of *Hungary*, might have been decisive; and for losing which Opportunity, no other natural or probable Reason appears.

6. Because the assembling an Army in *Flanders*, not then attacked by the *French*, nor, as it appears to us, in any Danger of being attacked, could be of no Use to the Power we designed to assist, nor give any Hindrance or Terror to *France*, with regard to the Designs she was then pursuing; but may, in its future Consequences, probably tend to draw the Arms of that Crown into those Parts, where they can act with the greatest Advantage, and engage this Nation as Principals in a Land War, the Expence and Danger of which, are much more certain and evident, than the Support we shall find in it from other Powers, or the Means we shall have of carrying it on,

7. Because we observed, with the utmost Concern, that while *Great Britain* is exhausting itself, almost to Ruin, in Pursuance of Schemes pretended to be founded on our Engagements

gements to the Queen of *Hungary*, the Electorate of *Hanover*, tho' under the same Engagements, as well as under the same Prince, does not appear to contribute any Thing as an Ally to her Assistance, but is paid by *Great Britain* for all the Forces it has now in the Field, and the Bargain made for those Forces is much more disadvantageous to us, than what we concluded with that Electorate in the Year 1702. For, in the Convention, then signed, there is no Stipulation either for Levy Money, or for Recruit Money, with both which we are charged in the present Demand, besides other extraordinary Articles; and we conceive, that the Article of Levy-Money, amounting alone to no less a Sum than 139,313 *l.* is a more particular Hardship upon us, because it is known to all the World, that the 16000 Men were not levied at the Request, nor for the Service of *England*; but that the only Addition made to the usual Establishment of the Electoral Forces in Time of Peace, was 6000 Men raised some Time before, upon the Death of the late Emperor, and for the Service of His Majesty's *German* Dominions; nor can we help observing, that when we contracted for *Hanover* Troops in *June* 1702, their Pay did not commence 'till the Beginning of that very Month, in which some had already taken the Field, and the rest were actually upon their March; so that the Contract

tract being only to the 1st of *January* following; *England* received the Benefit of the Service of those Troops during a whole Campaign, for the Pay of seven Months only; whereas, by now taking these Troops into our Pay, on the 31st of *August* 1742 (that is a Month before they began their March into *Flanders*) 'till the 26th of *December* 1743, we shall give them sixteen Months Pay for the Service of one Campaign only, if they should ever make a Campaign at all; so that *Hanover* not only receives the great and immediate Profit of this advantageous Bargain; but is also exonerated of above half the Number of Forces, which it used to maintain in Times of the most profound Tranquility.

8. Because the making so unnecessary a Bargain, in so very unthrifty a Manner, when this Nation is groaning under so heavy a Load of Debts and Taxes, engaged in a maritime War, at a mighty Expence, and with doubtful Success, maintaining a great national Army abroad, and at the same Time burthen'd at home with 23000 Men (the Use of which we cannot discover) over and above 11550 Marines, excites in our Minds the most alarming and melancholy Apprehensions of the Dissatisfaction and Jealousy that may arise in the Breasts of His Majesty's most faithful Subjects, if ever the
servile

servile Ambition of any Minister should attempt to gain, and to taint the Royal Ear, by a mistaken Adulation to an imagined Partiality (which we are persuaded does not, and cannot exist) in the Behalf of an Interest, foreign to that of this Kingdom, were it ever to be suspected from any such new and surprizing Appearances, that this Nation could be engaged in the most expensive, chimerical and dangerous Scheme, entered into without the Advice or Approbation of Parliament. That it's Treasure could be exhausted, it's Honour exposed, and it's Safety risked, for no other End than to advance that foreign Interest, and make such a Compliance the Price of Favour and Power. We are convinced it would be attended with more Alineation of the Hearts of the People from His Majesty's Person and Family, than almost any other Mismanagement could ever produce. We therefore think it the highest Duty we owe to our King and Country, to enter our timely Protest against the Approach of so fatal a Mischief, to deprecate the pernicious Effects of it in the most solemn Manner we can, and to express our earnest Desire, that this Motion had been complied with, in order to stop an Evil in its Beginnings, by the prudent and salutary Intervention of one House of Parliament, which by the encreasing Corruption of Ministers, may be extended so far, as either to throw this
 Nation

Nation into the greatest Disorder, or reduce it to a State of the meanest Dependency.

*Chesterfield,
Rockingham,
Westmoreland,
Beaufort,
Shaftsbury.
St. John,
Montjoy.
Bedford,
Stanhope,
Bridgewater,
Sandwich,
Aylesbury,*

*Haversham,
Hereford,
Talbot,
Coventry,
Oxford and Mort,
Northampton.
Aylesford,
Litchfield,
Denbeigh,
Craven,
Abingdon,
Foley.*

Then it was moved to resolve, That, in the unsettled and dangerous Situation of Affairs in *Europe*, the sending a considerable Body of *British* Forces into the *Austrian Netherlands*, and augmenting the same with 16000 of His Majesty's Electoral Troops, and the *Hessians*, in the *British* Pay; and thereby in Conjunction with the Queen of *Hungary's* Troops, in the *Low Countries*, forming a great Army for the Service of the common Cause, was a wise, useful and necessary Measure, manifestly tending to the Support and Encouragement of His Majesty's Allies, the real and effectual Assistance of the Queen of *Hungary*, and the restoring and main-

maintaining the Ballance of Power, and has
already produced very advantageous Confe-
quences.

Which being objected to,

The Question was put thereupon,

And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Contents 78. Non-Contents 35.

Dissentient

Signed by the same Lords, except E.
Stanhope.

F I N I S.